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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

10001

[Field of the Invention] this invention relates to the materials for tabular xeransis and its manufacture technique for the restoration in packing of the materials for xeransis which have high adsorptivity ability and high intensity especially a chemical, an instrument, etc.

[Description of the Prior Art] The object which packed or covered Plastic solids, such as super-absorbent polymers, such as silica gel, a calcium chloride, sulfuric-anhydride calcium, an activated alumina, a zeolite, or a cellulose, with paper, cloth, the nonwoven fabric, the resin sheet, etc. as a drying agent in the sealing packing which had the contact from the open air severed is used, and among **, in order to obtain low humidity, the zeolite is used abundantly from the performance side.

[0003] If zeolite powder is independent, it is difficult to fabricate, and generally various kinds of binders are used. For example, adding the activated alumina of 30 - 95 weight section to the zeolite powder 100 weight section is proposed by adding clay minerals, such as a bentonite, to JP,33-9872,B, and carrying out after [knead] extrusion molding to water, adding alkali silicate to JP,38-18824,B, making JP,42-90,B add and sinter a metal, JP,49-67895,A, and JP,50-141593,A.

[0004] Such techniques can be applied when fabricating a pellet by the rolling granulation or extrusion molding. Thus, it is well-known to pack the obtained pellet with the material of moisture permeability, and to consider as the materials for xeransis. On the other hand, as materials for xeransis used for the small box for packing etc., tabular is liked from the relation of restoration space. It is indicated by JP,50-40494,A, JP,55-104913,A, JP,61-155216,A, and JP,2-290220,A that a tabular or pillar-shaped Plastic solid can be manufactured as a binder using the quality of a clay mineral. Although the gestalt is not limited, the extrusion method of the matter containing a rehydration nature alumina and a zeolite is indicated by JP,55-162342,A.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, when a clay mineral is used as a binder, since a clay mineral has only few adsorption capacities, it is not enough as materials for xeransis as which high adsorptivity ability is required. Moreover, it is not suitable for the process being complicated and obtaining a tabular Plastic solid although the technique of forming into an after [molding] zeolite is excellent in adsorptivity ability.

[0006] Although it is convenient since the rehydration nature alumina itself has adsorptivity ability in making a rehydration nature alumina into a binder in the process of a tabular Plastic solid, there are the following faults in well-known technique conventionally.

-) The tabular Plastic solid of high intensity which what only mixed zeolite powder and rehydration nature alumina powder has a bad moldability, and has firmness is not obtained.
- 2) By the rolling granulation method, molding of a tabular article is impossible.
- 3) Curve, when thickness fabricates a thin tabular article by extrusion molding compared with width of face, and configuration change of torsion etc. sets and Is not desirable.
- 4) Zeolite powder and a rehydration nature alumina are mixed, and dry and press after the granulation, in calcinating subsequently, a crack occurs at the time of baking, the yield is bad and a productivity falls.
- In view of the bottom of such a situation, this invention person etc. was excellent in the adsorption capacity, and as a result of a crack's etc. repeating a research zealously that it is few and the tabular drying agent excellent in firmness should be obtained, it came to complete this invention.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Namely, this invention is to offer the materials for xeransis which come to cover with the sheet of moisture permeability the Plastic solid pressed and obtained after adding and carrying out the granulation of the rehydration nature alumina 1 - the 30 weight section to the zeolite powder 100 weight section. Furthermore, it sets to the technique of obtaining the materials for xeransis which come to cover with the sheet of moisture permeability the Plastic solid which pressed, calcinated and obtained zeolite powder. It is in offering the manufacture technique of the materials for xeransis characterized by calcinating this Plastic solid at 200-600 degrees C, after calcinating at 200-600 degrees C after adding and carrying out the granulation of the rehydration nature alumina 1 - the 30 weight section to the zeolite powder 100 weight section, and pressing subsequently.

[0008] Hereafter, this invention is explained in detail. The main raw materials used for this invention are zeolite powder and rehydration nature alumina powder. Although it will not be restricted especially if excelled in a hygroscopicity as zeolite powder, it is usually Na, calcium, and K with a main particle size of about 1-20 micrometers. 4A type zeolite with the easiest acquisition as commercial elegance is used among A type zeolite which has the cation ion of grade various kinds, and **.

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[0009] The transition aluminas, for example, gamma, other than the alpha alumina which pyrolyzed the hydrated alumina with the rehydration nature alumina in this invention, Hydrated aluminas, such as aluminas industrially obtained from buyer process, such as delta, zeta, eta, theta, kappa, rho-alumina, and amorphous alumina, 3 hydrate, in an about 400-1200-degree C heat gas draft usually it is the alumina which has about 0.5 - 15% of the weight of the loss on ignition which can be obtained and in which a rehydration is possible by making it contact for to [1/several] 10 seconds.

[0010] 1 - 30 weight section is suitable for the addition of the rehydration nature alumina to zeolite powder to the zeolite powder 100 weight section. The intensity of the granulatio obtained if there are few additions of a rehydration nature alumina than the above-mentioned domain cannot bear the handling to molding weakly. In exceeding the another side 30 weight section, an intensity becomes large too much, the 'ollapsibility at the time of compression molding falls, and the influence which is not desirable comes out about the configuration and intensity of Plastic solid.

[0011] Although it is not helpful as a binder after tabular molding if they are independent, since organic dispersants, such as organic binders, such as PVA and a methyl cellulose, or a polyacrylic acid, disappear at the time of baking, in order to improve the intensity of granulatio, or since pore is given to a tabular Plastic solid, it is possible to use together with a rehydration nature alumina and to use. It is also possible to add an aluminum hydroxide, a silica sol, a specific silicate, the quality of a clay mineral, etc. in the domain in which adsorptivity ability and an intensity furthermore are not reduced.

[0012] In this invention, it makes it indispensable to fabricate beforehand the molding raw material which consists of zeolite powder and a rehydration nature alumina in the shape of granulatio in case of compression molding, other additives used in case of the granulation a rehydration nature alumina and if needed -- only -- zeolite powder and a dry type -- or wet blending is carried out or an after [mixture] dry grinding is carried out, or after [mixture] wet grinding is carried out and it is used as a granulatio raw material About 1-20 micrometers is suitable for the diameter of a centricle of mixture, and an effect is for grinding in order to make it this domain to raise the intensity of granulatic. When the following granulation process is carried out by dry types, such as a rolling granulation, it is economical to also perform mixture or trituration of this process by the dry type.

[0013] The granulation of raw material powder has the favorable inflow to metal mold, and the effect of crack-initiation prevention of a Plastic solid. As the technique of the granulation, a rolling granulation, a fluidized bed granulation, a spray granulation, etc. can adopt the well-known technique by which the object of an almost globular form configuration is obtained. A rolling granulation method has the advantage in which a productivity is high. Although based also on the thickness of a tabular Plastic solid from a fluid point as particle size of granulatio, it is 20-2000 micrometers. If it is desirable and is required, it is carried out a screen exception. Especially the thing for which the fine-grain fraction is removed is important in respect of the inflow nature to metal mold. Next, granulatio usually ripes about 1 hour or more at about 20-150 degrees C under the steam ambient atmosphere for about 3 hours to about 24 hours for a rehydration. At this time, granulatio is the water of crystallization combined with the zeolite and the rehydration nature alumina about 20 to 30% of the weight among those including 50 - 100% of the weight of moisture.

[0014] the status that the front face got dry when the granulatio after rehydration processing was dried at 100-150 degrees C - becoming compression molding - the inflow to metal mold does not have a problem in any way - it carries out and molding is also possible enough However, at the continuing baking process, a crack can generate the Plastic solid obtained using the granulatio which carried out such processing, and cannot use it. In order to prevent a crack initiation, a result satisfactory only by usual carrying out xeransis processing of the granulatio is not obtained, but it is necessary to carry out baking processing at 200-600 degrees C before molding. The moisture after this processing usually becomes 10 or less % of the weight. Although the time when it is required for baking is based on conditions, it is usually about 0.1 - 10 hours. At less than 200 degrees C, water of crystallization does not **** and burning temperature of granulatio cannot prevent a crack initiation. On the other hand, since the adsorptivity ability of a zeolite falls when the burning temperature of granulatio exceeds 600 degrees C, it is not desirable.

[0015] Subsequently to the tabular Plastic solid of a request configuration, compression molding performs the raw material granulatio which mainly consists of zeolite powder and a rehydration nature alumina after calcinating. Compression molding is performed by the die-press technique of well-known piece push or both push. In the case of 1cm - 10cm long, 1cm - 10cm wide, and a tabular article with a thickness of 3mm - 1cm, moulding pressure is usually abbreviation 0.5ton/cm2 - abbreviation 2ton/cm2, although based also on the configuration of the Plastic solid considered as a request. What is necessary is just a grade.

[0016] Although **** combination of a rehydration nature alumina is partially destroyed in process of compression molding, it remains in micro, and the intensity which can be dealt with and carried out is given, without collapsing the Plastic solid after this fabricating. **** combination of this rehydration nature alumina is advantageous compared with appearing at the low temperature of near 100 degree C by the digestion process, and combination of a clay mineral appearing in the place near sintering temperature. It is possible to add release agents, such as stearin acid, a stearate, and graphite, in case of compression molding.

[0017] Subsequently the Plastic solid obtained by compression molding in this invention is calcinated. Although the Plastic-solid raw material is already activated by baking after granulatio molding, the baking process after this molding is indispensable. In omitting this process, while saving the Plastic solid, many cracks occur. The baking conditions of this process are 200-600 degrees C in temperature, and a firing time is usually 0.1 10 hours. In order to make the adsorptivity of a zeolite into the maximum, it is desirable to make either baking of raw material granulatio or

paking of a tabular Plastic solid into the domain of 400-600 degrees C.

[0018] Thus, the obtained tabular Plastic solid performs packing after baking. As a charge of packing material, the objects of the well-known quality of the material, such as paper, cloth, a nonwoven fabric, and a resin sheet, can be used. Although especially the packing technique of a tabular Plastic solid is not restricted, enclosure into a bag, the technique of putting or covering a Plastic solid with the charge of packing material, etc. are mentioned. Since the material for these packing is moisture permeability, it needs to save this to an airtight container further. [0019]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained in full detail above, in case this invention obtains the materials for tabular xeransis which consist of zeolite powder and a rehydration nature alumina, by calcinating all of the Plastic solid after granulatio molding and compression molding on specific baking conditions, it is that which enabled it to obtain the materials for tabular xeransis which were excellent in the adsorption capacity, and had few cracks of a Plastic solid etc. and were excellent in firmness, and the industrial value is size very much.

[Example] Although this invention is explained still in detail using an example, this invention does not have the domain hereafter restricted by such example. In addition, in an example, especially, the "section" expresses the "weight section", as long as there is no notice. [0021] The granulation of the mixed fine particles which mixed the 4A type zeolite powder 100 section of 3micro of the diameters of a centricle of example 1 marketing and the rehydration nature alumina (activated-alumina BK-112, Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. make) 8 section of 12micro of the diameters of a centriole, and were ground in the vibration mill was carried out to about 0.7mm by the tumbling granulator, carrying out the spray of the water, the domain of 14-48 meshes was carried out the screen exception, and the granulatio of this domain was obtained Subsequently, this granulatio was sealed in the about 80-degree C steam ambient atmosphere for 16 hours, the rehydration of the alumina was carried out and it was calcinated at 475 degrees C. Thus, it is prepared granulatio 1000kg/cm 2 lt fabricated with the hydraulic press machine to 30x30x4mm, the temperature up of the five obtained Plastic solids was carried out to it by 100 degrees C/hr with the elevated-temperature dryer, and 400 degrees C was calcinated. There was no crack initiation at the time of baking of a Plastic solid. It packed to the nonwoven fabric made from polypropylene (Kuraray Make) so that it might take out from a dryer and it might not absorb moisture after cooling. Although observed after the one week archive, the crack was not seen at all. The density of a product is 3 0.99g/cm. The amount with a relative humidity of 1% of balanced moisture absorption was 17g per 100g of drying agents.

[0022] Except having used the rehydration nature alumina 30 section for the example 2 zeolite powder 100 section, it was operated like the example 1 and the tabular Plastic solid was obtained. There was no crack initiation at the time of baking. Subsequently, this Plastic solid was packed to the same nonwoven fabric made from polypropylene as an example 1. The density of a product is 3 1.02g/cm. The amount with a relative humidity of 1% of balanced moisture absorption was 15g per 100g of drying agents.

[0023] The tabular Plastic solid was obtained like the example 1 except having made burning temperature of example 3 granulatio into 250 degrees C. There was no crack initiation at the time of baking.

1024] The tabular Plastic solid was obtained like the example except having used the rehydration nature alumina 50 section for the example of comparison 1 zeolite powder 100 section. There were many the friction blemishes and the square chips of a side attachment wall of a Plastic solid notably as compared with an example. The density of a product is 3 1.04g/cm. The amount with a relative humidity of 1% of balanced moisture absorption was 11g per 100g of drying agents.

[0025] The ******* powder of example of comparison 2 example 1 was directly pressed not using the rehydration alumina. The Plastic solid was very brittle. The density of a product is 3 0.93g/cm. The amount with a relative humidity of 1% of balanced moisture absorption was 17g per 100g of drying agents.













[0026] Example of comparison 3 granulatio was not calcinated and the tabular Plastic solid was obtained like the example 1 only except having dried at 100 degrees C instead. The crack occurred in 20% of the whole Plastic solid at the time of baking. About the Plastic solid which a crack did not generate, the density of a product is 3 1.04g/cm. The amount with a relative humidity of 1% of balanced moisture absorption was 17g per 100g of drying agents.

[0027] The tabular Plastic solid was obtained by the same technique as an example 1 except having not calcinated example of comparison 4 tabular mold goods. After having taken out the Plastic solid from the firing furnace and saving it after packing on the 2nd, when it observed, the crack had occurred in all Plastic-solid sample 5 used pieces.

[Translation done.]

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(54) 【発明の名称】 乾燥用資材及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【構成】 ゼオライト粉末100重量部に対して再水和 性アルミナ1~30重量部を添加し顆粒化した後に圧縮 成形して得た成形体を透湿性のシートで被覆してなる乾 燥用資材。

【効果】 高吸着能を有する強度に優れた板状乾燥用資 材を提供する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 ゼオライト粉末100重量部に対して再 水和性アルミナ1~30里量部を添加し顆粒化した後に 圧縮成形して得た成形体を透湿性のシートで被覆してな る乾燥用資材。

【請求項2】 ゼオライト粉末を圧縮成形し焼成して得 た成形体を透湿性のシートで被覆してなる乾燥用資材を 得る方法において、ゼオライト粉末100重量部に対し て再水和性アルミナ1~30重量部を添加し顆粒化した 後、200~600℃で焼成し、次いで圧縮成形した 10 2)転動造粒法では板状品の成形は不可能である。 後、該成形体を200~600℃で焼成することを特徴 とする乾燥用資材の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は高吸着性能並びに高強度 を有する乾燥用資材、特に薬品、器具等の包装内充填用 の板状乾燥用資材およびその製造方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】外気からの接触を絶たれた密閉包装内の 乾燥剤としてはシリカゲル、塩化カルシウム、無水硫酸 20 鋭意研究を重ねた結果、本発明を完成するに至った。 カルシウム、活性アルミナ、ゼオライト或いはセルロー ス等の高吸水性高分子等の成形体を紙、布、不線布、樹 脂シート等で包装あるいは被覆した物が使用されてお り、就中、低湿度を得るためにはゼオライトが性能面よ り多用されている。

[0003] ゼオライト粉末は単独では成形が困難であ り、一般には各種の結合剤が使用される。例えば、特公 昭33-9872 号にはベントナイト等の粘土鉱物を添加し水 と混錬後押出成形すること、特公昭38-18824号にはアル 添加し焼結せしめること、特開昭49-67895号および特開 昭50-141593 号にはゼオライト粉末100重量部に対し 30~95重量部の活性アルミナを添加することが提案 されている。

【0004】これらの技術は転動造粒あるいは押出成形 によりペレットを成形する場合に適用できる。このよう にして得たペレットを透湿性の材料で包装し乾燥用資材 とすることは公知である。一方、包装用小箱等に使用す る乾燥用資材としては充填スペースの関係から板状が好 まれる。粘土鉱物質を結合剤として使用し板状または柱 40 状の成形体が製造可能であることが特開昭50-40494号、 特開昭55-104913 号、特開昭61-155216 号、特開平2-29 0220号に開示されている。形態を限定しないが再水和性 アルミナとゼオライトを含有する物質の押出成形法が特 開昭55-162342号に開示されている。

[0005]

[発明が解決しようとする課題] しかし、粘土鉱物を結 合剤として使用した場合、粘土鉱物はわずかな吸着能し か持たないので高吸着性能が要求される乾燥用資材とし ては十分でない。また成形後ゼオライト化する方法は吸 50 の添加量は、ゼオライト粉末100選量部に対し、1~

着性能はすぐれているが、製法が複雑であり、板状成形 体を得るのには適していない。

【0006】板状成形体の製法に於いて再水和性アルミ ナを結合剤とする場合には再水和性アルミナ自体が吸着 性能を持つので好都合であるが、従来公知の方法には下 記のような欠点がある。

- 1) ゼオライト粉末と再水和性アルミナ粉末を単に混合 したものは成形性が悪く保形性を有する高強度の板状成 形体が得られない。
- 3) 押出成形により幅に較べ厚さが薄い板状品を成形す る場合にはそり、ねじれ等の形状変化がおき好ましくな ١١.
- 4) ゼオライト粉末と再水和性アルミナを混合し顆粒化 後に乾燥して圧縮成形し、次いで焼成する場合には焼成 時にクラックが発生し、歩留まりが悪く生産性が低下す る.

かかる事情下に鑑み、本発明者等は吸着能に優れ、クラ ック等が少なく、保形性に優れた板状乾燥剤を得るべく

[0007]

【課題を解決するための手段】すなわち、本発明はゼオ ライト粉末100重量部に対して再水和性アルミナ1~ 30重量部を添加し顆粒化した後に圧縮成形して得た成 形体を透湿性のシートで被覆してなる乾燥用資材を提供 するにあり、さらには、ゼオライト粉末を圧縮成形し焼 成して得た成形体を透湿性のシートで被覆してなる乾燥 用資材を得る方法において、ゼオライト粉末100重量 部に対して再水和性アルミナ1~30重量部を添加し顆 カリ珪酸塩を添加すること、特公昭42-90 号には金属を 30 粒化した後、200~600℃で焼成し、次いで圧縮成 形した後、該成形体を200~600℃で焼成すること を特徴とする乾燥用資材の製造方法を提供するにある。

【0008】以下、本発明を詳細に説明する。本発明に ・使用する主要原料はゼオライト粉末と再水和性アルミナ 粉末である。ゼオライト粉末としては吸湿能に優れたも のであれば特に制限されないが、通常中心粒径約1~2 0 μmのNa, Ca, K 等各種のカチオンイオンを有するA型 ゼオライト、就中、市販品として最も入手の容易な4A 型ゼオライトが使用される。

【0009】本発明に於ける再水和性アルミナとは、ア ルミナ水和物を熱分解したαアルミナ以外の遷移アルミ ナ例えば τ 、 δ 、 ζ 、 η 、 θ 、 κ 、 ρ ーアルミナ及び無 定形アルミナ等、工業的には例えばパイヤー工程から得 られるアルミナ三水和物等のアルミナ水和物を約400 ~1200℃の熱ガス気流中に通常、数分の1~10秒 接触させることにより得ることができる約0.5~15 重量%の灼熱減量を有する再水和可能なアルミナであ

【0010】ゼオライト粉末に対する再水和性アルミナ

な〉しま刊了のるす不却な諸当管処のイトミヤサお合語 大大鶴多プ00 8 体鬼區放棄の放酵 、 た跡 ・ くりなきで土 2000未続では結晶水が脱稿せず、かつ発生は1000

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m~locm, 每lcm~locm, 厚在3mm~lc っ 「強常鹿、なるよきコ状部の対部あるを1整而は田部 気・るけけ行了出たスント歴金のJ界両村いるもJ時十 の政公が決成形は正統成形により行う。圧縮成形は公知の 水密庭而すい次は直藤存園るなびよそミパで到昨水再ら 末格イトでもサブノム主の姿式で行き漁殺【3 1 0 0】

・いるおけるで鬼野 '血っ\no mの板状品の場合には約0.5ton/cmi ~約2t

。6.あ丁諸臣 おろころで加添き防座額の等イトマワミセ、此錯くして モス、強くしてモス、ノ森コ弥立路田 。るる丁ド市ン姓 あり、 粘土鉱物の結合が焦結温度に近い所で現れるのに 丁のさるパ更丁配利といる近付プロ01丁野工気統制合 い恐难〉なろこる下夢聞多本部気の必然気がパナニ、ひむ プン特別は日代には破壊されるが、ミクロ的には残存して

るでご田師のつり00~00~多本れでいの気熱の必然 **気状恐打いるあ魚漱の途取样風、打ぶん式をすご大量多** 社を使って1~10時である。 せんライトの受性 間待放款、ブ008~002カ型お科条放款の野工のご る下主発療を\ルけ使力きくるい丁し音果多朴派加払 合格で下部省を野工のコ。るる丁東込む野工加熱の姿部 現のこ、なるるでのるいてけらか到おコでものよう反数 成式れる替びよゴ状放酵田丁い払引門発本【7 1 0 0】

・さらて悪凶なとこらを含み口器容配部コさち **タホコ、アのお型版数制件はの用差配されて、るれられ** 学校等去式るで配送を対例成了内林用差点がいるる、そ 公本班、人性の一発ないなれる風味ご舒封お大差点の **本部気状球・ふきケ用動や砂の質体の政公等イーぐ間樹** 、赤礁不、赤、琉ゴブノム枠は用葉点。で行き差点、多 のが好事しい。

面の子、ケのき式しく館向多くこと各多材質用製造状球 されぬごが形界、〉な心が夢ででそんの必然気に且、た **配口鉛管硬、ぴよコムこるで放散で件条面殻虫砕きき** ATEVOA等級の發張放酵田V及對邻放於際,C世出る **許多林質用線達状並るなびよ七ミパで当時水再 3末億 4** トでおが初呼発本、アムン式し近常土以【果族の伊発】 [6 T 0 0]

職籍コさち, ブい用多例故実多即発本, 不以【例故実】 [0000] 。る**あ**丁大る敗却動品的業

多囲跡のそのよご限蔵実る心心制限発本, なるを限知ご

お "帝 "アい対コ限敵実

来丁出心香後いな〉しま刊コ恵館今北領の朴領面、J **不逊仏卦夢閬の詩豸カ餘丑き下ぴむ〉き大仏鬼腔払**づ 合語る大弦多暗量車0 6 古助。いれれる大幅コ级車のア 土配和田より少ないと得られる顆粒の強度が弱く成形ま **込量加添の七ミハ下卦応水再。るる丁兰座小陪量面0 €**

E

あア間にきろこるで加添多等質神雄土部、Aセリイナ館 芸、小いないで、人ひニミハ下小類木丁囲跡いなかち干 **J用书ろもミハて封府木再、め去るをも付き爪略コ本部** 01 点状动却心爽、悠式る下見迩多ヵ鲑の滋醸、沈いむ式立 **J登打丁J J 旅合誌の姿部流光速却了些単すのるを実際** ご胡魚栽お味噌代熱市の容錯れいでていたおいるあーを ぐトが勘すの夢太一口パゴパモ木,AV¶【IIO0】

&合版の野工本,划合器&扎含T左薄等遊戲護滿**功**野工 小位乗のきて。るあれ果成刀のさむさ上向多恵金の**対**解 おろこる卡伯Gなみる卡J田苺のこ、C あケ半商なmu ひら~1時打谷は心中の砂合路。さも用動丁しろは別姓 陳丁 1 希俄太显教合品 おいるる、丁 1 希俄太海教合語 は **六ま、ブノ合邸太郎幻いるるた遠と末のイトでもサゴ単** お砂瓜添の当るい用丁ン次コ要必込及七ミハで封邱水再 **、し知コ小政府、る下」を必多くころを形成コ外は顧る** 下、ノ周コ乳気酸田が降風乳気をおひよ七ミバで掛成木 再びよは未低イトラ大学、ブジは対限発本【2100】

木晶詩式し合詩コナミハ下卦咋木再びよなイトミヤサお X量重05~05済さその子み合き代木のX量重001 ~0 2 対途聴び点荷のこ。るが玄劫族間荷 4 2 端~間荷 を啓常正、約20~150℃で約1時間以上、通常約3 灵森水コは六の味水再、おは騒コきて、るる丁要宜丁点 の卦人前の~壁金打ろこ〉きブい斜多代語途券 、コ〉ろ 20~2000μm が好ましく、必要なら篩問される。 なるよよごち見の本形成状球、さん点の對腹筋お丁しょ 野途の放棄。さるが而是でいるい高心が重生幻光位査に 08 动。占当了用郑功去式の映公占式之野论协の状部の骄宠 おお、寄放武一イてス、放武権が、改武権連打丁ノム地 式の小政縣。るで許多果胶の山湖主義ででそでの本法法 、人流な隅頭の~壁金灯小遊頭の末铅将浪【8 【00】 。るる了四百番なのでな行うた済を存留ないる

いないかのさるけち頭陽 02 心虫鼠血熱の対解。さる 成、通常約0. 1~10円 るよご弁条制問荷な要处J放款。さなコイル%量面0 I 常面打代木の発野政のこ。るる位要必る下野処成設了つ 003~0053前③双、下げら骨が果詰な豆能封丁で みるで野児県の常西を道路、おりんろるで山祖を主発 でででた。いれき丁用あし主発体でででで野工気熱> とこれ本法法があれ得了ら用多は現式しる野型などよのこな るころ。るるで館で代十き釟魚、J心無限問等可封人前 の~型金術為就丑でお习趣外式い違お面表 、5 6 を製造 ププロミ [~00] お放棄の姿型処味水再 [p [00] .000

5

特に斯りのない限り"重量部"を表す。

[0021] 実施例1

市販の中心粒径3μの4A型ゼオライト粉末100部 と、中心粒径12μの再水和性アルミナ (活性アルミナ BK-112, 住友化学工業株式会社製) 8部を混合し 振動ミルにて粉砕した混合粉体を、水をスプレーしなが ら転動造粒機で約0.7mmに造粒し、14~48メッ シュの範囲を篩別し該範囲の顆粒を得た。次いでこの類 粒を約80℃の水蒸気雰囲気中に16時間密閉しアルミ ナを再水和させ、475℃で焼成した。このようにして 10 調製した顆粒を1000kg/cm² で30×30×4 mmに油圧プレス機で成形し、得られた成形体5個を高 温乾燥機にて100℃/hrで昇温し400℃焼成し た。成形体の焼成時のクラック発生はなかった。乾燥機 より取り出し冷却後、吸湿しないようにポリプロ製不織 布(株式会社クラレ製)に包装した。1週間保管後観察 したが割れはまったく見られなかった。製品の密度は 0.99g/cm³で、相対温度1%での平衡吸温量は 乾燥剤100gあたり17gであった。

【0022】実施例2

ゼオライト粉末100部に再水和性アルミナ30部を使用した以外、実施例1と同様に操作し、板状成形体を得た。焼成時のクラック発生はなかった。次いでこの成形体を実施例1と同じポリプロピレン製不織布に包装した。製品の密度は1.02g/cm³で、相対温度1%での平衡吸湿量は乾燥剤100gあたり15gであった。

[0023] 実施例3

6 顆粒の焼成温度を250℃とした以外、実施例1と同様 に板状成形体を得た。焼成時のクラック発生はなかっ

【0024】比較例1

ゼオライト粉末100部に再水和性アルミナ50部を使用した以外、実施例と同様に板状成形体を得た。成形体の側壁の摩擦協および四角の欠けが実施例と比較して顕著に多かった。製品の密度は1.04g/cm³で、相対湿度1%での平衡吸湿量は乾燥剤100gあたり11gであった。

【00.25】比較例2

実施例1のゼオライ粉末を再水和アルミナを用いず、直接圧縮成形した。成形体は極めて脆いものであった。製品の密度は0.93g/cm³で、相対温度1%での平衡吸温量は乾燥剤100gあたり17gであった。

[0026] 比較例3

類粒の焼成を行わず、代わりに100℃で乾燥のみを行った以外、実施例1と同様に板状成形体を得た。焼成時に全体の20%の成形体にクラックが発生した。クラックの発生しなかった成形体については、製品の密度は1.04g/cm³で、相対湿度1%での平衡吸湿量は乾燥剤100gあたり17gであった。

[0027] 比較例4

板状成形品の焼成を行わなかった以外は実施例1と同様の方法で板状成形体を得た。成形体を焼成炉より取り出し包装後、2日保管した後観察すると、用いた成形体試料5個すべてに割れが発生していた。